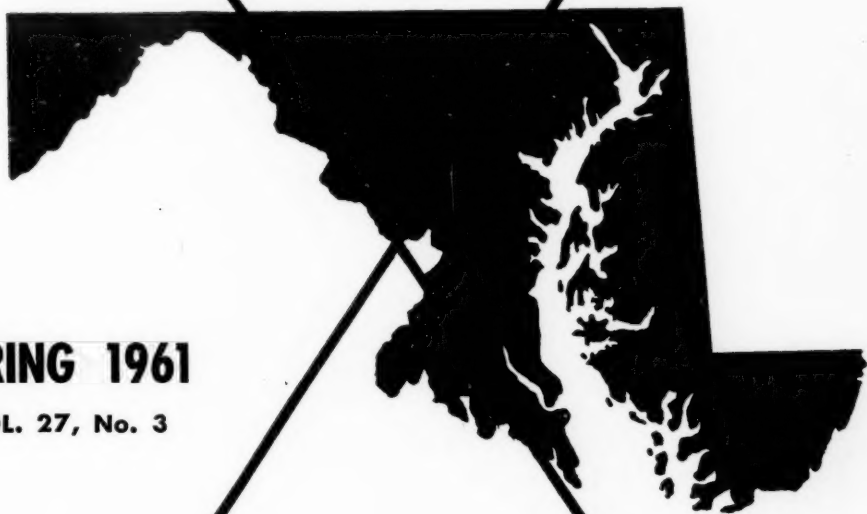


Maryland Libraries



SPRING 1961

VOL. 27, No. 3

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

MLA

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Journal of the Maryland Library Association
and the Association of School Librarians

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MARYLAND LIBRARIES

Journal of the Maryland Library Association
and the
Association of School Librarians of Maryland

Vol. 27, No. 3

Spring, 1961

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

The Annual Conference of the Maryland Library Association will be held on April 28-29 at the Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore. The program and reservation forms are included in this issue of **MARYLAND LIBRARIES**. The timely and challenging topic, **KNOWLEDGE FOR SURVIVAL**, will be covered by outstanding speakers and panelists during the two-day conference. More than thirty firms will have exhibits of books and other library materials in a larger room near the main meeting room. We hope that all of you will be able to attend the meetings and to gain new ideas and knowledge from the program, the exhibits and each other.

The numerous activities of the Association require the work, study and time of dozens of its members. Highlights of the year's efforts will be discussed informally, rather than through reports, at the business meeting on Friday afternoon of the conference. As President I am most particularly grateful to the members of the Executive Board and the Committees for their willing response to the many jobs to be done and for the new ideas and programs that have resulted.

The disappointing results of our legislative efforts before the 1961 General Assembly are reported in this issue by Mr. P. D. Brown. However, many gains were made and hopes are bright for future enactment of improved library legislation. The unity of interest and support of hundreds of trustees, individuals, organizations, librarians and members of the Maryland General Assembly demonstrate the increasing recognition of the need for better libraries and of the importance of libraries to the people of the State. Our special accolade and thanks go to P. D. Brown for the magnificent way in which he has performed as leader and spokesman for this program. We must now continue to work even harder for its introduction and passage in 1962.

Dates to Remember

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK

APRIL 17-22

This issue of *Maryland Libraries* is scheduled to reach the membership just as National Library Week is beginning. Many libraries and other organizations have plans for its celebration.

The Enoch Pratt Free Library and the *Sunpapers* initiated the week in Maryland with its fourth book and author luncheon April 15. Speakers for the occasion were Ogden Nash, Keith Wheeler, and Merle Miller. Again this year, every ticket for the luncheon was sold.

The children and young adults services division of MLA has prepared a poetry booklist for children and young adults entitled **WORDS ON WINGS: POEMS to MAKE YOUR SPIRITS SOAR**. 12,000 copies will be available at the Division meeting on April 29 for those who are interested.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| April 28-29 | Maryland Library Association Annual Meeting, Sheraton Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore. |
| May 6 | Maryland Association for Adult Education, Baltimore Junior College.
Representative Assembly, Maryland Council of Student Library Clubs. |
| May 16 | State Meeting of Children's Librarians and Librarians Working with Children, State Office Building, Baltimore. |
| July 9-15 | American Library Association Annual Conference, Cleveland, Ohio. |
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THE HISTORIES OF THE COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN MARYLAND

By KATHARINE E. DUTROW,

Librarian, Hood College, Frederick, Maryland, Compiler and Editor

The twenty-one librarians of the four-year liberal arts colleges, the state teachers colleges, and the universities in Maryland were each asked to write, or appoint someone else to write, a brief history of his institution, the article being limited to not more than 300 words, with the exception of the University of Maryland which really includes several libraries. I wish to thank and express my sincere appreciation to the librarians for their cooperation in the preparation of this article. The histories are arranged chronologically according to the date of foundation or the earliest date mentioned in the article concerning the institution.

THE GEORGE AVERY BUNTING LIBRARY—WASHINGTON COLLEGE

Chestertown

By ROBERT G. BAILEY, *Librarian*

The original charter of Washington College dates from 1782 and was the first charter granted to a college by the General Assembly of Maryland. A library was evidently planned from the beginning, as the charter specifically mentions the importance of "providing necessary books and apparatus." It certainly existed by 1784, when Dr. William Smith, the founder, wrote of the need for a new subscription and a lottery "for encreasing the Library" and other purposes. When the main college building burned in 1827, the library was destroyed with it. A reconstituted library was housed in the present Middle Hall, built in 1844, and was moved to the first William Smith Hall in 1908. It was in turn destroyed by fire in 1916. A new library was assembled and located the following year in the present William Smith Hall, where it remained until 1940.

The George Avery Bunting Library, the present building, was opened in February 1940. Its cost was \$100,000; the architect was Henry Powell Hopkins, of Baltimore. There is seating at present for about 110 readers; the volume capacity is 65,000. The exterior and the main reading room are colonial in style. The second floor contains faculty offices and a large museum and exhibition room which, it is hoped, will be converted soon to library use. A five-tier book stack is at the rear of the building.

In the last twenty-five years the library has received significant gift collections, several numbering from 500 to 1000 volumes. Maryland history is especially well represented in the collection, which also contains considerable material on George Washington. The book collection at present contains 57,000 volumes and 275 periodicals are currently received.

At present there are 50 faculty members and 473 students at Washington College.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE LIBRARY—Annapolis

By CHARLOTTE FLETCHER, *Librarian*

At its founding the St. John's College Library received a gift which had come from overseas. When it was incorporated in 1784, the College received the Provincial Library of 1100 books which the Rev. Thomas Bray in 1696 had sent from England to Maryland, a "still barbarous land." Later, in 1850, the College received a collection of books from that emissary of French good-will, Alexandre Vattemare, through his Agence Central des Echanges Internationaux.

The St. John's Library has also had state appropriations from an early date. In 1872 the Maryland Legislature appropriated enough money for 1,000 books, part of a \$5,000 subsidy to the College for laboratory and library.

A books' budget as a regular item of college expense came during the librarianship of Miss Lula V. Ebaugh. In the years that she was at the College the library grew from 10,000 to 35,000 volumes and was completely cataloged by the Library of Congress system.

The library collection reflects the interests of a liberal arts college. For a number of years the size has remained at about 50,000 volumes, discards and additions almost balancing each other.

The cupola of McDowell Hall once housed the library; then two rooms in Humphreys Hall were provided. Since 1900 the library has been in Woodward Hall, an airy, pleasant building with three floors, high ceilings and ladders. An arrangement of study carrels and work-room in the basement have added much to our comfort this year. We look at new buildings and plan improvements and additions, and even a new library, but meanwhile want to get full use of the present building.

MOUNT SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE LIBRARY—Emmitsburg

By JOSEPH W. SHOEMAKER, *Reference Librarian*

Like the very spirit of the College, the library springs from and reflects the great vision of its founders, Father John DuBois and Father Simon Bruté. These two learned emigré priests of the ancient régime fled to America with the assistance of the Marquis de La Fayette, bringing with them among their personal effects some 6,000 volumes and a collection of paintings. With the establishment of the College in 1808 these books became the book collection of the library, and the paintings the beginning of the art collection of the College. Louis XVIII and Charles X each contributed materially to the book collection. When Father Bruté became Bishop of Vincennes his library went with him and is still a prized possession of that diocese.

The library of Father DuBois and his royal patrons continued to be the basic book collection of the College until the first generation of "Mountaineers" had graduated into more advanced areas of study, principally the priesthood. About the beginning of the second quarter of the 19th century the library began to receive continuous additions of countless personal and professional libraries from distinguished alumni and friends. This loyalty of the alumni continues to be an important source of both current and rare books.

Much of the old collection has perished through use and as a result of a library fire. The early library had rules of the most restrictive kind. The librarian was always a priest or a seminarian and was literally the guardian of the book collection. With the coming of age of American collegiate education and particularly with the expansion of the progressive programs of library science, the library increased in size and developed its facilities to enrich the curriculum.

This year saw the culmination of years of planning by the librarian, Father Phillips, and the college administration in the erection of a modern library building designed especially for the instructional and research programs of the College.

SAINT JOSEPH COLLEGE LIBRARY—Emmitsburg

By SISTER MARGARET MARY, *Librarian*

Saint Joseph College in Emmitsburg, a college of liberal arts for women, conducted by the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul was originally established as a free school in 1809. Later an academy was added and in 1902, the institution was empowered to grant degrees. From the time the College was organized until

1924, the Academy and College shared the same library facilities. The library was then located in the Brute Building and consisted of one room.

The 1902-03 catalog states that it contained "several thousand volumes adapted to every phase of moral and social improvement." A small museum containing a number of objects of some value adjoined the library and was considered part of it.

In 1924, following a separation of academy and college, the library for the College was housed in the newly erected Verdier Building. It remained there until 1947, when the former Academy auditorium in Burlando Building was modernized and expanded. Mr. Maurice May of Baltimore was the architect responsible for the renovation. The library seats 128 students. Due to the present enrollment of 496 students and a faculty of 50, its limitations are being felt. To date there are no plans for a new building.

In the early days the library was cared for by various members of the faculty. Sister Agnes Sullivan, librarian from 1923-1944, was the first trained librarian and it was she who planned and arranged the transfer of the library from Verdier to the Brute Building. Sister Josephine O'Reilly, librarian from 1944-1950, was responsible for the planning and establishment of the library in its present quarters.

The collection at present numbers about 23,500 and the library subscribes to 200 periodicals. The largest and most useful bequest of books ever received was donated in 1944, by a former English professor and numbered about 850 volumes. The library owns a collection of nineteenth century textbooks as well as a number of books from the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Notable among these is the first Catholic Bible printed in this country in 1790.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND LIBRARIES—College Park and Baltimore By HOWARD ROVELSTAD, *Director of Libraries*

The beginnings of the University of Maryland Libraries can be traced back to 1813 when the personal library of Dr. John Crawford, who had been a Professor of Natural History on the medical school faculty, was purchased from his estate for \$500 to start a library for the medical school in Baltimore. In the years following other collections were added to the library: law, dentistry, pharmacy, commerce, and nursing.

As the professional schools on the Baltimore campus grew in size, they erected their own buildings and withdrew books in their respective subject fields. The libraries then operated as units in the various schools until 1937 when they were combined into a single system of libraries that also included the libraries located in College Park.

On the College Park campus it seems that the library got its start in a reading room of the old College Building in the early years of the 1870's, and later in 1894, the library was moved to what was subsequently to be the Dean of Women's building. In the latter building library quarters were on the second floor; the gymnasium was on the first floor. In 1901 the first Library Committee met and was formally organized. In the fall of 1914 the library had for the first time a full time official in charge with the appointment of Miss Lulu E. Conner. In 1931 the library was moved to the Shoemaker building. The Engineering and Physical Sciences Library was established in 1949. Cooperating with University College, the library in 1953 began to provide service to students registered in University College by means of a bookmobile and deposit collections.

Recently two new library buildings have allowed for greatly improved library service: the McKeldin Library on the College Park campus and the Health Sciences Library on the Baltimore campus. In the latter are included the collections of

medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, and social work. Statistics about the new buildings follow:

	<i>McKeldin Library</i>	<i>Health Sciences Library</i>
Date opened	January, 1958	July, 1960
Name of architect	Hopkins and Pfeiffer	John Carroll Dunn
Cost of building	\$2,467,227	\$1,126,840
Cost of furniture and equipment	\$ 200,000	\$ 90,000
Seating capacity	2,500	500
Book capacity	1,000,000	200,000
Special features	14 seminar rooms 130 open carrels 57 faculty studies auditorium seating 160 400 lockers 34 display cases partially air-conditioned	9 group studies 78 open carrels 18 faculty studies auditorium seating 400 air-conditioned

In addition the Engineering and Physical Sciences Library seating 200 and having a 100,000 volume capacity, and the Chemistry Library serve the College Park campus. The Law Library is located on the Baltimore campus.

The total cataloged volumes number 450,000, and the collections also include 6,784 United Nations documents, almost 100,000 United States documents, 31,000 maps, 90,000 negatives and prints, and 35,000 technical reports. Periodical subscriptions total over 5,000, and newspaper subscriptions 135. Special collections include Marylandiana, medical and dental history, anesthesia, anatomy, the Look Collection of negatives and prints, and early religious sects in America. The collections are strong in the physical sciences, the health sciences, chemistry, agriculture, education, languages, early American periodicals, and government documents; and cover all subject areas included in the extensive instructional and research programs of the University.

LOYOLA COLLEGE LIBRARY, Baltimore
By REVEREND WILLIAM DAVISH, S.J., *Librarian*

Loyola College, which opened in 1852 with ninety students and nine teachers, in 1960 has 761 full-time undergraduates, 238 graduate and 601 evening students, and a faculty of 110, including 49 part-time lecturers. In 1855 the College moved from two rented houses next to the famed old Holliday Street Theatre, in what is now City Hall Plaza, to a new building at Calvert and Madison Streets, now occupied by the Jesuit Mission Bureau. Some of the books then transferred to the new library of 1855 still survive, notably some enduring titles in theology and Catholic Americana, though many were lost by fire in 1955.

Loyola College acquired its present campus at Charles Street and Cold Spring Lane in 1922. Its three-story library building, which includes a few classrooms and administrative offices, is a gift of George Carrell Jenkins. Completed in 1929, it inherited 19,125 volumes; the remainder of the old college library was divided between St. Ignatius Church and the library of the new Loyola High School in Towson. A recent inventory shows that 51,457 volumes have been added and 17,910 have been withdrawn as outdated or lost over the last thirty years.

A growing student body and an active collection of 52,672 volumes, including runs of 330 periodicals currently subscribed to, are straining the capacity of the shelves and the 150-seat reading room. Present plans call for building soon either a compact modern library like the Lamont or an addition of two levels of bookstack and a reading room for reference and periodicals.

ALBERT S. COOK LIBRARY—STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE—Towson

By HERBERT N. FOERSTEL, *Fine Arts, Librarian*

The 1866 State Normal School catalog states simply, "A beginning of a library has been made, and additions are expected every year." Nevertheless, it was the Peabody Library that served the majority of the State Normal School needs until 1875, when the newly located school set aside a large room and requested book funds. By 1909 the collection had grown to 5,000 volumes, and in this year Mollie Walton Tarr was appointed as the school's first librarian. Following her resignation in 1915 and the movement of the State Normal School to its present location at Towson, the great need of the school was a librarian. Katherine G. Grasty was appointed in September, 1917, and the library was housed in one large room in the Administration Building. Eleanor E. Wright became librarian in 1919, and was succeeded in December, 1921, by Mary Osborn (Odell). The merger with the Baltimore City Training School in 1924 doubled the State Normal School enrollment, increased the library collection, and the staff to four members. When Margaret Barkley became librarian in 1935, the library consisted of two reading rooms, a reference room, and a department for periodicals.

By September 1947, when Dorothy Reeder was appointed librarian, the library quarters had begun to prove inadequate. Finally, in the fall of 1957, the new Albert S. Cook Library was completed. Within its open and unconfining interior are three floors of materials and devices as modern and functional as its architecture. In addition to a book collection of about 58,000 volumes, there are such conveniences as a phonograph record collection, soundproof listening room, portable phono-cart and tape recorder, microfilm room, seminar room, and assembly forum.

Although pleased with the progress made and the present adequacy of our facilities, plans for expansion are under way to meet the future needs of our growing college.

THE SOPER LIBRARY—MORGAN STATE COLLEGE—Baltimore

By BEULAH M. DAVIS, *Librarian*

Morgan State College was founded in 1867 as the Centenary Biblical Institute, without building, library, librarian or teachers. Classes, taught by Board Members, were held in a church basement. In 1869 the school was officially established in a transformed dwelling at 44 East Saratoga Street. The only book collection available to students was the personal library of its first president. The School moved in 1881 to a new and larger building at Edmondson and Fulton Avenues.

As the Institute raised its academic standards, with course offerings on a college level, more emphasis was placed on the library. The name was changed to Morgan College in 1890. A separate room was set aside to house the collection, made up largely of gift books from ministers and friends. This early collection was largely of a theological character, reflecting the origin of the school. The College moved to its present location in 1918, and in 1920 the first full-time librarian was secured.

For more than a half century after the founding of the Institution, the library grew slowly. Grants from the Carnegie Corporation and the General Education Board helped during this period. The most phenomenal growth took place after the College was transferred from Church to State in 1939 and especially when in 1951 the State Legislature appropriated \$100,000 to help build the library collection. The active collection consists of 73,000 volumes, subscriptions to more than 500 periodicals, and a sizeable collection of recordings and microfilm. A special collection consists largely of materials by and about the Negro.

In 1939 the name was changed to Morgan State College and that same year the first separate library building was completed at a cost of \$226,000. Soper Library (named for Judge Morris A. Soper, a member and president of the Trustee Board for thirty-four years) has since been twice enlarged to meet the needs of the growing college—first in 1955 at a cost of \$252,000 and again in 1959 at \$96,000. This functional stone and concrete structure has a book capacity of 180,000 volumes and a seating capacity of 500.

The library serves a student body of 2,455 and a faculty of 173.

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE LIBRARY—Westminster

By MINNIE MARSDEN WARD, *Librarian*

Western Maryland College, founded in 1867, was the first coeducational institution of its type south of the Mason-Dixon line according to the 1942-43 college catalogue. It is located 31 miles from Baltimore in Westminster, Carroll County, Maryland, with a faculty of 75 and 713 undergraduate students at present.

There seems to be no record of a library during the first years of its existence, but in 1876 when Dr. James T. Ward became its first president, he made his private library available for student use, first in his home and then at a convenient place on the college campus. This, plus professors' libraries, the four small literary society libraries and a Reading Room Association's collection of periodicals, constituted library resources.

Sometime during the 1870's a room in the main campus building housed the first college library and in 1887 a room for a combined library and museum opened in the same building, carrying reference books, government documents, and standard works, not for circulation.

Hering Hall, a wing of the main building, in 1890 became the new location, but literary societies still provided circulation books.

In 1909 the present building was constructed and housed library and administration offices until all offices were removed in the summer of 1938, and the building became a library only, with a seating capacity of 154 and possible volume capacity of 50,000.

The library staff has increased from one untrained librarian to three professional librarians, one and a half clerical workers, and student assistants; the library hours have lengthened from three hours in 1887 to 66 in 1960; periodicals at present number 460; and book holdings have increased from approximately 500 in 1899 to 59,000 in 1960.

In the spring of 1961, a much needed new building will be under construction.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY—Baltimore

By JOHN H. BERTHEL, *Librarian*

On April 1, 1876, less than two months after the inauguration of Daniel C. Gilman, first president of the University, the first librarian took charge of the University's collection of 250 books. These books actually antedated the University as they were collected for the use of the trustees in formulating the Johns Hopkins University.

First housed in a room in Hopkins Hall, the library was moved to the fourth floor of McCoy Hall in 1894, with three departmental libraries on other floors.

In 1916, when the University moved from downtown to Homewood, its present site, the library was housed in Gilman Hall, an office-classroom building with a central core library, with three reading rooms, bookstacks, and graduate desks.

Gilman Hall contains over 700,000 volumes and has a seating capacity of about 500. In addition there are 7 departmental libraries in the various science buildings. The Homewood libraries house some 915,000 volumes and 5,000 current serials, serving 8,000 students and 660 faculty, in addition to 400 research fellows.

In 1931, under the leadership of Dr. John C. French, then librarian, the Friends of the Library was organized. Contributions from the Friends have made possible many purchases beyond the scope of the regular budget.

Under the present librarian, John H. Berthel, preliminary plans have been drawn for a new library building, part of the University's current building program.

THE JULIA ROGERS LIBRARY—GOUCHER COLLEGE—Towson, Baltimore

By SARAH D. JONES, *Librarian*

Goucher College (The Woman's College of Baltimore) received its charter in 1885*. Short of a specific date in the records for the gathering of the first "collection of books", the library may be dated from the appointment of the first librarian in 1890. The library was then housed in the rotunda of Goucher Hall and consisted of "several hundred volumes." In 1893 it was moved to the second floor of Goucher Hall, in 1915 to rooms in Alfheim Hall, in 1934 to part of Glitner Hall, and in 1952 to its present location in the Julia Rogers Library on the Towson campus of the College. Miss Eleanor Falley served as librarian from 1919 to 1949.

The Julia Rogers Library was completed in 1952 at the cost of \$657,880, from designs of the architectural firm of Moore and Hutchins. The equipment cost \$99,079. It seats 350 students and has a capacity of approximately 115,000 volumes. Built of Maryland fieldstone, the building is in the center of the academic group. There are two floors and a basement with full outside exposure. There are no separate stack areas and no closed stacks other than in the rare book room. Each of the five main reading areas is divided lengthwise, with half the room given to shelving and half to reader space. The audio-visual department has six listening rooms and storage for phonograph records and slides. The original projection room has been turned into a micro-materials reading room, with shelving for microfilms and microcards and tables for three readers. The administrative offices are concentrated in the northern wing.

The Goucher College Library grew steadily over the years to its present 104,212 volumes. The Carnegie Corporation enabled the College to acquire needed materials in fine arts and music, and with the purchase of the library of Professor John Wilson Bright a solid foundation of scholarly materials in English literature was established. Over the years there have been many gifts of books and money to the library, with the Friends of the Library providing continuing support since its organization in November 1949.

Goucher College Library now services 759 students and a faculty of 67.

*Historical information from *The History of the Goucher College Library*, (M.A. thesis, 1952), by Madge Barbour Kirby.

THE JOSEPH HENRY APPLE LIBRARY—HOOD COLLEGE—Frederick

By KATHARINE E. DUTROW, *Librarian*

Hood College, then known as the Woman's College of Frederick, Maryland, was established in 1893 by the Potomac Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States. The board of directors of the College leased from the trustees of the Frederick Female Seminary the buildings and campus on East Church Street formerly occupied by the Seminary, which had ceased to exist as an institution the preceding June. The aggregate collection of books included in the equipment of the Seminary numbered about 1,500 volumes. In 1912, the name of the College was changed to Hood College in honor of Mrs. Margaret E. S. Hood, a benefactress.

The library occupied a room on the main floor of West Hall until the Col-

lege moved to its new campus on West Fourth Street extended in the summer of 1915. Here the library was first situated in a large room at the eastern end of the second floor of Alumnae Hall; but as it grew, gradually occupied all of the rooms in the east wing on this floor.

In August 1941, the library moved to its present location, the Joseph Henry Apple Library, built and named in honor of Hood's first president, who served the College for forty-one years. This building has a seating capacity of 310 and was planned to accommodate 40,000 volumes. Plans are now being made for an expansion to the center rear of the building which, together with the present building, will provide for 125,000 books.

Miss Miriam R. Apple, daughter of Hood's first president, was librarian from September 1914 to July 1950. The treasure room of the library is named in her honor.

In order to increase the book collection, a Friends of the Library group was organized in 1949. Since then, with the valuable help of many friends and with an enlarged budget, the library has added 26,767 volumes. Due to the important part played by Frederick during the Civil War, a special collection of books on this subject is gradually being enlarged. The library now has 56,000 books and 394 current periodicals and serves 650 students and 56 faculty.

FOURIER LIBRARY—THE COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND— Baltimore

By SISTER MARY DAVID, S.S.N.D., *Assistant Librarian*

When the first classes of the accredited A.B. curriculum of the College of Notre Dame of Maryland began in September, 1895, the book collection was housed in a small room on the second floor of Administration Building. Upon the completion of a new wing the following March, the library was transferred to a spacious room on the third floor, with southerly exposure. Here it remained, serving both the Preparatory School and the College, until 1910. Then the erection of College Hall provided the entire second floor of the south wing for an exclusively collegiate library.

The present Fourier Library building was completed in September, 1941. Designed by Frederick Vernon Murphy, F.A.I.A., it was erected by the Davis Construction Company and the Library Bureau of Remington, Rand, Inc., at a cost of \$350,000, with an additional \$50,000 spent for equipment. Its original capacity was 40,000 volumes; but supplementary shelving recently installed accommodates another 5,000. Since the library actually occupies only the main floor of a structure otherwise devoted to classrooms, plans call for expansion of the stack upward as soon as the campus development now underway frees this area. Seating capacity at the moment is 140.

Housed in this building are a well-rounded collection of 45,000 volumes and a current periodical subscription list of 370 titles, as well as prints, slides, musical recordings, film strips and micro-films. Particularly noteworthy is the Gerard Manley Hopkins Collection of Mss., photographs, first editions and critical works—one of the most complete in the country. With these materials, Fourier Library serves a full-time faculty of 60 members and a student body numbering 706.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE LIBRARY—Frostburg

By JOHN ZIMMERMAN, *Librarian*

It was nearly twenty years after the act of the Assembly in 1896 which created Maryland State Normal School No. 2 in Frostburg, that a collection of

1,500 books was presented to the school for a library. These books had been the private collection of Dr. Samuel A. Baer, one of the original faculty members of the school.

Various faculty members supervised the use of the collection as interested townspeople gave more books until 1926 when Hiss Helen Y. Hough, a graduate of Simmons College of Library Science, took charge of the library totaling almost 5,000 volumes. The collection was moved in 1928 to the third floor of Old Main where auditorium space had been vacated upon completion of the new auditorium-gymnasium building. A separate collection was set up in the elementary demonstration school in 1930 and was served part time by the head librarian until after 1950.

Although the Normal School became State Teachers College in 1935, the college library remained in Old Main until 1954 when the collection was moved to the ground floor of Lowndes Hall.

Miss Hough retired in 1957 and Mr. John Zimmerman, a graduate of Emory University Division of Librarianship, assumed the duties of head librarian. As the student body grew to 1,000 and the total library collection reached 33,000 volumes in 1960, plans to build a new separate building seating 500 patrons and housing 120,000 volumes were set in motion.

WASHINGTON MISSIONARY COLLEGE LIBRARY—Takoma Park

By THEOFIELD G. WEIS, *Librarian*

Washington Missionary College was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia on July 27, 1904 as a liberal arts college. The library made a small beginning in November of the same year as a part of South Hall, third of three buildings to be erected on a fifty acre campus.

Not until October 6, 1942 did the library occupy a building designed and built as a library. This semi-colonial, red brick structure, trimmed with sandstone has a floor area of 15,600 sq. ft., a stack capacity of 86,000 volumes, and a seating capacity of 274. Though the library's beginning in 1904 was very small, gifts by friends and the continuous support of library-conscious administrators have made possible a carefully selected and relatively new collection of-nearly 52,000 volumes.

During its history the library has occupied a portion of several buildings on the campus. From 1904 to 1908 it was a part of South Hall. It was on the second floor of College Hall from 1908 to 1918. From 1918 to 1939 it was housed in relatively commodious quarters in Columbia Hall. In 1939 the library was again moved back to College Hall. This time it occupied the entire first floor. The next move may have been its last move, to its own separate building facing the campus semi-circle between Science Hall and North Hall. The building is so designed that expansion by an addition on either or both the reading room area or the stack is relatively easy.

In 1959-60 the full-time professors and instructors numbered eighty, the enrollment was over 800.

The library has indeed been fortunate in that in its brief half century of history it has been, in the main, under the guiding influence of two individuals—Dr. Albert W. Werline of Columbia University and the present librarian. Until 1930 when the present librarian took office, Doctor Werline was the library's indefatigable champion. Truly a great scholar, he campaigned for all of its causes—more books, better accommodations, larger gifts, more friends, and he found them all.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE LIBRARY—Salisbury

By GRACE S. CHAIRES, *Librarian*

The College Library of the State Teachers College was included in plans of the first, or main building of the College, when it was founded in 1925. The library was located in the north wing on the first floor. The book collection was small at first and for sometime suffered because the students' text books were furnished by the College and this resulted in a smaller budget for library books. The College Library was housed in the main administration building until 1957 when a separate building was completed and ready for use in October of that year.

The present new building for the College Library is located between the Administration building and the men's dormitory and faces the Campus Elementary School. The architect was the firm of Malone and Williams of Salisbury, Maryland. The building was erected at a cost of \$367,000 with \$35,000 for equipment. The exterior was planned to conform with the colonial design of other buildings on the campus. The seating capacity is approximately 200 and the volume capacity 75,000. The building is rectangular in shape, brick construction, with full basement and two floors. It is air-conditioned and is equipped with an elevator.

The book collections have grown steadily with the years. One impetus to increase the book collections was the accreditation of the College and the necessity for the library to meet the standards of the accrediting agency.

The collections on the campus now are: a children's library in the Campus Elementary School with a full-time, trained librarian in charge; and in the College Library building, the main library collection, Maryland Collection, Curriculum Laboratory Collection, and such supplementary materials as films, filmstrips, recordings, mounted pictures, and information files. The library collections contain approximately 37,300 volumes, as follows: State Teachers College—31,000; Campus Elementary School—4,200; Curriculum Laboratory—2,100. We are at present receiving 170 periodicals.

As of October, 1960, there were 24 on the instructional staff of the College and an enrollment of 444 students.

The present librarian has been with the College since 1937 and was the first full-time, trained librarian.

UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE LIBRARY—Baltimore

By MRS. HARRIETTE W. SHELTON, *Librarian*

The University of Baltimore was organized in 1925 with a School of Law and a College of Business Administration by a group of men who felt the need for a non-profit institution of this type in Baltimore. Plans for the library outran the budget, and growth was necessarily slow.

Mrs. Mary Fagin became full-time librarian in 1929 when the University moved to the former home of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery at 847 North Howard Street. The entire fourth floor was devoted to the library, which expanded to 8000 volumes by 1940 and began overflowing.

A second library was established in 1947 to serve the College of Business, Industry, and Management and the Junior College (added in 1937) in the building at 1420 North Charles Street, formerly occupied by the Baltimore Athletic Club. This library has 17,000 volumes and 200 current periodicals.

The law library has remained on Howard Street, with a law librarian in charge. Since the School of Law is an evening school, the library is open from 2:00 to 10:00 p.m. It has 11,000 volumes.

Both libraries will be combined in 1961 in the building being erected next door to the present Charles Street building. The new library will occupy the second floor and will accommodate 100 readers and 40,000 volumes.

The Transportation Collection is endowed by the Traffic Club of Baltimore, Inc., and is open to members of the Traffic Club.

The Neeld Collection of 1000 volumes in the two fields of philosophy and literature was presented to the library by the widow of George Avery Neeld, professor of philosophy and literature, who died in 1951.

The University has 158 faculty members and 3,204 students, of whom 2,415 are in the evening division.

THE THOMAS G. PULLEN LIBRARY—STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE—Bowie

By EDNA M. PROUT, *Assistant Librarian*

The library at Maryland State Teachers College at Bowie was founded during the school year of 1927-1928. It was located in Banneker Hall. At the end of the 1927-1928 school year there were some 1,300 volumes on the shelves.

The library is now housed in the Thomas G. Pullen Library, on the campus east of the administration building. It was moved into this building in June 1959. The architect was J. Prentiss Browne. The building cost \$291,213.54 and the equipment \$28,949.70.

The capacity potentials are: seating—350; volumes—60,000.

It is a one-story brick colonial building with a basement which houses the audio-visual and music rooms, the unbound periodicals, and stacks. On the main floor are the charging desk, along with the reserve books collections, the curriculum library, the reference books, the current periodicals, the bound periodicals, and the open shelf collections of all the classes including fiction and biography. The reading room is on this level also, as is the card catalog.

In 1939 Miss Anna M. Graves gave to the college quite a large number of books from her personal collection. Many of these books were treasures of knowledge and were of real value to the library at that time and also at the present time.

There are 22,740 books in the library collection along with 289 periodical subscriptions with 30 members of the faculty and 389 students to share in their use.

CURLEY LIBRARY—MT. ST. AGNES COLLEGE—Baltimore

By MARY ELIZABETH NICHOLS, *Librarian*

Mount St. Agnes College attained senior college status in 1946 and was accredited by the Middle States Association in 1949. The present library collection was developed from the "inherited" junior college collection of about 13,000 volumes. Until December 1959 the library was located on the third floor, east side, of McAuley Hall. Curley Library, erected in 1959, was named for the late Archbishop Michael J. Curley. The modern \$436,000 building, designed by John F. Eyring, Architect, consists mainly of red brick, glass, and steel, with curtain walls for expansion in any direction. The entire structure is carried on columns so that any interior walls and usages may be relocated at will. There are two large reading areas with open stacks, library and faculty offices, areas for the development of an audio-visual center, a rare book room—lounge, a microfilm reading and storage room, and a listening room.

In January 1960 Monsignor John K. Cartwright gave a gift of \$1,000 to help complete the library's holdings of the Library of Congress Catalog of printed cards and the National union catalog. The library has no outstanding

special collections of great importance; concerted effort is focused primarily on the continuing development and strengthening of the existing collection. The present size of the library is 27,025 volumes and 268 current periodicals. Its volume capacity is 60,000, with a comfortable seating capacity of 135. There are 37 full-time and 3 part-time faculty members, and 342 full-time and 42 part-time students.

Sister M. Anthony, R.S.M., librarian between 1942 and 1953, made an outstanding contribution toward the development of the present library collection through her foresight and outstanding service during the period of transition.

MARYLAND STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY—Princess Anne

By OLIE A. CARPENTER, *Librarian*

It is somewhat difficult to establish an exact date for the founding of the Maryland State College Library because of the complex development of this institution in passing from control by the Methodist Church to that of the state. In 1947 the College was totally reorganized, and at this time, definite steps were taken to improve the library's role within this extensive new program.

The thirty-three-year-old brick structure, located at the central part of the campus, has served in many capacities. Containing three floors, it has been operated at various times as an administration building, science department, and a faculty house; the library was centered on the first floor.

In the past thirteen years, the library has increased its equipment, book stock, and services. The College grew so rapidly that in 1956, it had to provide for expanded library services. By 1959 it was found necessary to make the entire structure available to the library in order to serve a growing community. This new arrangement has enlarged seating space to accommodate 114 patrons.

The downstairs area was renovated into a periodical-browsing-circulation division along with our open-stack collection, librarian's office, and processing department. The second floor became a reading and reference room. A multi-purpose section was designed for the third-floor, providing a seminar room, bound periodical storage space, and staff lounge.

The Maryland State College Library book collection presently numbers 27,020 volumes with periodical subscriptions totaling 375. Among special holdings is one of books by and about the Negro, the Bailey Collection, which was begun by a donation from Mrs. John Bailey in honor of her husband.

The college library serves 486 undergraduate students, 46 full-time faculty members, 66 staff personnel, and the surrounding communities.

Originating from meagre beginnings of approximately 2,000 volumes, the library has since expanded into a forceful part of the college, operating as a spearheading medium for research and personal enrichment. There are tentative plans and tremendous hopes for a new and more modern building which will enable the library to fully perform its effectiveness as a dynamic part of the college program.

COPPIN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE—Baltimore

By MRS. HILDA B. CLARK, *Librarian*

The institution which is now Coppin State Teachers College dates back to 1900. No permanent records were kept for the library before 1950. It was at this time that Coppin was made a part of the Maryland Public School System under the State Department of Education and became known as Coppin State Teachers College.

The library was housed in one room located on the second floor of school No. 132. The book collection at this time numbered 466 volumes.

On July 1, 1952, Coppin moved to its present location. The library consists of six rooms located on the second floor of Connor Hall.

The new library building should be ready for occupancy early in 1961. The ground was broken for this building on January 25, 1960. This building, which is being constructed by Technical Engineers and Contractors, Inc., will cost the state \$332,339.31. \$38,000 was appropriated for equipment.

The library will be air-conditioned and will seat 200 people. In addition to the main reading room and reference room, located on the first floor, there will be on the second floor, a children's literature and curriculum room, audio visual room, music room and a Maryland Room.

The alumni have promised an annual contribution in order to help build the Maryland Collection which is small at this time.

The library has a large collection of curriculum materials. It receives, regularly, curriculum materials from the State of Maryland and materials from The United States Office of Education as well as those from numerous educational associations. The library has a children's literature collection which is a part of the college library. Also available are other educational materials such as filmstrips, records, and pictures. All of the books are on open shelves. The library has a total collection of 13,962 books, 187 periodicals and 10 newspapers.

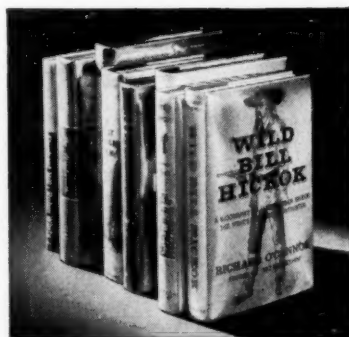
The college has an enrollment of 344 students and 24 faculty members.

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LIBRARY LEGISLATION

By P. D. BROWN,

Chairman, Legislative and Planning Committee

Although there is no hope for passage of the three library bills in the present session of the General Assembly all is not lost by any manner or means. The copy of Governor Tawes' letter in answer to a request for a second conference with him explains the situation.

At the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee on House Bills 233, 234 and 235, the support of trustees, professional workers and friendly State organizations was magnificent. This coupled with the many telegrams and letters from all sections of the State to the Committee Chairman and the Governor was all that could be desired. It made many new friends for progressive library legislation.

On the Wednesday following the hearing there were enough favorable votes in the Ways and Means Committee to have reported out Bills 234 and 235 with some slight amendments. But Delegate Whitmore was informed if such action was taken the bills would be killed on the floor of the House. Very wisely he and other delegates passed a resolution to refer the bills to the James' Committee for consideration after this session of the General Assembly.

The Legislative and Planning Committee wishes to thank the sponsors, trustees, librarians and State organizations for the excellent and loyal support of this legislation. They solicit your continued interest and help when the bills come up for consideration before the James' Committee and in the 1962 Session of the General Assembly. They also will welcome any criticisms and suggestions for improved methods of implementing our program.

Of course we are disappointed in the outcome of our efforts but this is no time to say "uncle". We must continue to insist the program is good and necessary for the welfare of better library services for Maryland.

Governor Tawes' letter to the Chairman is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

March 14, 1961

Mr. P. D. Brown, Chairman
Legislative and Planning Committee
Board of Library Trustees for Charles County
La Plata, Maryland

Dear Mr. Brown:

I regret to advise you that it was felt necessary to postpone favorable action on the Library legislation now before the 1961 session of the General Assembly.

Our fiscal program is such that my fiscal advisors and I felt that consideration should be deferred on this action until next year. The Library bills have been referred for further study to the Legislative Council.

I would also like to point out that inasmuch as the proposed bills would not be implemented until fiscal year 1963, that no actual delay is involved. On the contrary, I am confident that these bills will be given a high priority on the Legislative Council's study calendar for this summer.

I certainly hope that I will have an opportunity to discuss this matter with you further before the consideration of the 1963 budget takes place.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. MILLARD TAWES
Governor

People in the News

Miss Dorothy Sinclair is now Coordinator of Work with Adults at the Enoch Pratt Free Library. Miss Sinclair, a native of Baltimore, has degrees from Goucher and Hopkins and Columbia School of Library Service. Her previous library experience includes work at the Enoch Pratt Free Library as general reference assistant, head of history, travel, and biography, and assistant coordinator of work with adults and as chief of field services at the California State Library at Sacramento.

Mrs. Nancy C. Walker has been appointed school library supervisor in Anne Arundel County. She is a graduate of the University of South Carolina and of Emory University Library School. She has had experience in university, public and school libraries in South Carolina, New York, and Maryland where she has been librarian of the Campfield Elementary School in Baltimore County. Mrs. Walker is currently president of the Association of School Librarians of Maryland.

The first librarian of the Dorchester County Library is *Mrs. Ethel Bruya* who has been librarian of the Dundalk Branch of the Baltimore County Library since 1948. Mrs. Bruya is a graduate of Elmira College and of the George Peabody Library School. Before coming to Maryland she had experience in the Nashville, Tennessee, public library and as a school librarian in Tennessee.

On January 23, 1961, *Miss M. E. Naomi Johnson* retired from the staff of the Division of Library Extension of the State Department of Education, after more than forty years of service. Miss Johnson is now librarian at the Lutheran Deaconess School in Towson.

News Around the State

The Kent County Library which was established by the County Commissioners in March, becomes the twentieth county library in the State. Four new county libraries have been established since July 1960: Allegany, Dorchester, Kent, and Worcester.

The Maryland Library Association and the Enoch Pratt Free Library are jointly sponsoring a "Recruiting Day" on Wednesday, April 19, 1961, at the Pratt Library in Baltimore. This is the second such program to which all the Maryland colleges are invited to send student representatives, librarians, and counselors. The aim of Recruiting Day is to acquaint interested college students, as well as those who work with them, with the wealth of career opportunities in library fields and the personal satisfaction and stimulation which can be derived from such careers.

The keynote talk will be made by Miss Grace Slocum of the Free Library of Philadelphia. Speakers from various fields of library service (children's work, young adult work, etc.), an afternoon session with a tour of the library building, a panel discussion, and book talk demonstrations will complete the program. Guests will have opportunities to meet the speakers at book fair booths at which each specialist will have materials on his subject.

Mr. Harold Hanson is chairman of the Maryland Library Association committee which is responsible for the program.

M. E. NAOMI JOHNSON: AN APPRECIATION

Although she seldom saw her readers, and didn't even know many of them by name, there have been hundreds of young people throughout Maryland's counties who have had more fun reading, turned in better school papers, or unexpectedly and painlessly learned something because of Miss Johnson's thoughtful and diligent guidance of the book collection at the State Library Extension Division. Librarians, teachers, and parents too have benefited from her warm and strong feeling for books.

From October 1920 until January 1961 M. E. Naomi Johnson's fresh enthusiasm for children's books never diminished nor did her loyalty to the institution which provided them. Starting her career with the Maryland Public Library Advisory Commission in a room at the Teachers College in Towson, Miss Johnson has seen the expansion of both services and collection, and helped move to three different locations on Charles Street before the Library Commission settled into quarters in the Pratt Library Building in 1935.

Locations changed, names changed, and staff changed, but Miss Johnson's sturdy devotion to books and children's reading increased as time passed and the collection multiplied. Under her guidance, a superior collection of children's books was gathered at the Library Extension Division. New materials and new subjects in all their variety and treatment were interlaced with a carefully pruned collection of older books.

Her attention to individual requests, whether for a single person or to augment a public or school library collection, received the most careful consideration and attention.

Just as the Shropshire lad found that *Fifty springs are little room*—so Miss Johnson's forty in the Division of Library Extension could never be enough to encompass her love of the beauty or respect for knowledge and practical information in the books which she chose, knew, and guided others in the use of. Maryland's readers will miss the collection from which they drew so freely and wish for Miss Johnson in her retirement the continuous pleasure in books and reading which she conveyed to them.

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Enoch Pratt Free Library
Baltimore 1, Maryland

Deadline for filing applications: May 1, 1961

From Maryland Library Association

1 Joseph Ruzicka scholarship of \$500.00 for graduate library school study.
Deadline for filing applications: June 15, 1961.

1 scholarship of \$250.00 from an anonymous donor for school librarian for
graduate library school study either during summer session or regular
term.

Deadline for filing applications: May 15, 1961.

2 loans of no more than \$500.00 each for graduate library school study.
Recipients agree to repay loans, interest free, within two years of com-
pletion of study program.

Inquiries regarding Maryland Library Association scholarships and loans
should be addressed to:

Frank N. Jones, Director
Peabody Institute Library
Baltimore 2, Maryland

From Association of School Librarians of Maryland

2 scholarships of \$150.00 each for school librarians for graduate library
school study for 1961 summer sessions.

Recipients must be enrolled in a graduate library school and plan to com-
plete the course of study for a degree.

Inquiries should be made to:

Mrs. Nancy C. Walker, President
Association of School Librarians of Maryland
Campfield Elementary School
Alter Street
Pikesville 8, Maryland

Deadline for filing applications: May 15, 1961.

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For information and application write to Howard Rovelstad, Director
of Libraries, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

Maryland Summer Schools Library Science Courses

University of Maryland, College Park, June 27—August 14, 1961

For information write:

Dr. Dale W. Brown
Assistant Professor of Library Science Education
455-A, McKeldin Library
University of Maryland
College Park, Md.

Western Maryland College, Westminster, June 22-July 26, 1961

For information write:

Miss Elizabeth Simkins
Professor of Library Science and Director
Western Maryland College
Westminster, Md.



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Fee \$20.00. No academic credit.

Address inquiries to Dean, School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York 27, N.Y.

DREXEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

A short course on public library systems, June 11-16; for librarians and trustees.

Address inquiries to

Graduate School of Library Science,

Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Workshop on new developments in education and their implications for libraries, August 7-18; for school administrators, curriculum directors, and experienced school and public librarians.

Fee \$110.00 for non-residents of Michigan.

Address inquiries to:

Department of Library Science,

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

26th Annual Graduate Library School Conference of the University of Chicago, to be held in Chicago on June 21-23, 1961. The topic, *Seven Questions about the Profession of Librarianship* examines some of the major problems encountered by librarianship as it moves toward fuller professional status. Speakers from other disciplines will apply their specialized knowledge of other professions to the library situation and prominent librarians will survey the scene from their vantage point of administrators and teachers.

Address inquiries to either

Philip H. Ennis or Howard W. Winger,

Co-Directors of the Conference,

Graduate Library School.

University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois.

RUTGERS GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE

Conference topic: *Serving Community Organizations in Urban and Suburban Libraries*, May 11-14, May 18-21, 1961, for credit or non-credit.

Plans will be made for visits to libraries by conference members staying over between sessions.

Address inquiries to

Miss Margaret E. Monroe, Associate Professor,

Graduate School of Library Service,

Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

THE FREEDOM TO KNOW

Newsletter of the Intellectual Freedom Committee of The Maryland Library Association

Number 8

March, 1961

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS AND INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM

By

EVE DAVIS, *Chairman, Intellectual Freedom Committee*

Legislative investigations have a long history. They were a part of the British Parliament and known too, in American colonial times. The first one in the United States after the adoption of the Constitution was undertaken by the House of Representatives in 1792. While no count has been made, it is estimated that over 600 have been made.

In 1827, the House established the precedent of compelling witnesses to testify in law-making investigations; in 1857, a statute was enacted for punishing witnesses who refused to testify or produce papers when requested. When the Supreme Court in 1880 decreed that it could review the congressional power of Congress to punish for contempt, the power of Congress to investigate narrowed fact-finding to a clear and precise constitutional purpose.

While there are many congressional investigations occurring at present, the one that takes the spotlight and receives national attention is the House Committee on Un-American activities. This was initiated on June 6, 1938 with Martin Dies of Texas as chairman and a budget of \$25,000. It was reconstituted in its present form in 1945 and is authorized to investigate: (1) the extent, character and objectivity of Un-American propaganda activities in the United States; (2) the diffusion in the United States of subversive and Un-American propaganda; (3) all other related questions that will aid Congress in drafting remedial legislation. In March 1961, the Committee's budget is \$331,000, the third largest of any House Committee, passed by a vote of 412-6. In 1959, Representative James Roosevelt of California introduced House Resolution 53 asking that the committee be abolished. Support for abolishment lags although many members of Congress take a dim view of the operations and accomplishments of the committee.

What has all this to do with intellectual freedom?

Thinking people have long held that the methods of the committee were open to question. They generate anxiety, fear, and divided feelings; they restrain freedom of expression; they have a long record of character assassination. A person thus defamed cannot sue for libel because of congressional immunity. And because of the nationwide newspaper coverage of the activities of the House Un-American Committee, the libeled person is "tried" by publicity.

For some time the committee has been investigating the spread of communism in metropolitan centers and in May, 1960, it resumed its investigation of such activities in San Francisco. The meetings were to be open to the public and lines formed early. Included were students, organizations such as the AFL-CIO, YWCA, ACLU, San Francisco Society of Friends and faculty members of nearby universities. Present too, were some known communists. The meeting room was small and most of those waiting could not enter. Chaos resulted with name-calling, and interested citizens are now called reds.

The meetings were televised by local stations. Agents of the House Committee subpoenaed the film; its staff edited it, wrote a commentary and prints were made by the Washington Video Productions. They are being sold for \$100 for the half hour showing under the title, *Operation Abolition*.

Shown over the country by business and civic organizations and on college campuses, reaction has ranged from wild enthusiasm to catcalls. In a recent showing at Johns Hopkins, some students described audience reaction as laughter and booing, others swallowed it as unquestioned fact; in other areas, some have been overwhelmed by the frightening lawlessness of those who tried to break up the meeting.

To sort out the facts about this film is a difficult job. For example, all the attendant publicity is found in such magazines as the *Reporter*, *Nation*, *American Mercury* and *National Review*. These periodicals lean to left or right. There is no reporting in the middle of the road or news magazines.*

Those who made the film admit inaccuracies and distortions; time sequences were revised for purposes of emphasis or continuity. Introduction is by the House Un-American Committee chairman, Representative Francis Walters of Pennsylvania; narration is by Fulton Lewis, III.

Students at the University of California have prepared an answer to the film, and in many places when the showing date is known in advance, these are distributed.

Some libraries have been pressured to buy it.

If you have an opportunity to see it, it is recommended that you look at some of the articles that have appeared in the publications cited above.

* Since this article was written *Time Magazine* has an article about the film in its issue for March 17.

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Children and Young Peoples' Division of the Maryland Library Association

Book Review Column

THE GOLDEN BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA. In sixteen accurate fact-filled volumes dramatically illustrated with more than 6,000 color pictures . . . by Bertha Morris Parker. 16v. New York, Simon and Schuster (c1959). 1536 p. illus. ports., maps. 27 cm. Supermarket ed. laminated boards \$15.19; (trade ed.) cloth \$35; Goldencraft library binding in 8v. \$39.50 net.

The *ALA Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin* did a thoroughly researched evaluation of the *Golden Book Encyclopedia* in its issue of January 15, 1960. It would be a wonderful service if every Maryland Library Association member could have a copy to show to interested parents and teachers.

The edition on display in chain groceries is bright and colorful in its laminated board covers, and the barrage of radio and television advertising makes the set appear to be an irresistible bargain. Many casual shoppers are saying that regardless of any objections to its style, it is a bargain at \$15.

The result of our examination of the set is that we do not recommend it for home, school or library. In every one of five major criteria, the set fell below acceptable standards.

1. *Comprehensiveness*: An examination of this set for inclusions and omissions shows a certain unbalance. There are entries for Angkor, Department Store, Ichneumon Fly, Trilobite Uakari, White elephant and Will o' the Wisp, yet there are no entries for antitoxin, derrick, Hercules, impeachment, viper, Yom Kippur.
2. *Subject Headings*: The headings follow no accepted practice and are inconsistent in form:
Animals, Fabulous and Domesticated Animals
Big Game Hunting in the *B* volume, and
Twelve Disciples in the *T* volume.
3. *Index*: The index is not always adequate. One example will illustrate: There is no entry in the *C* volume for *cello*, nor in the *V* volume for *Violin*. Neither word is listed in the index. A third attempt to find them in the *M* volume under *Musical Instruments* found no mention of either. At the end of this article a see reference to *Stringed Instruments* led us to a fourth volume where we found all the information we needed.
4. *Illustration*: The advertising emphasis on the 6000 pictures makes the lavish use of color a prime selling point; however, not all the illustrations are of equal quality. While most of the illustrations for National History were used in previous Golden Books and are both accurate and handsome, many of those done especially for this volume are cluttered attempts to show too many things.

Some maps (see Asia) show rivers, mountains, deserts, forests, animals, birds, occupations, products, and transportation in a confused clutter of crude color.

Color is used garishly and without taste. The invention article pictures a brown radio with purple knobs and yellow dial, a sewing machine in bright green, and a Bessemer converter in purple. The Washington article pictures the National Gallery of Art in purple, blue, pink and brown.

5. *Style and Content*: The style is pedestrian and condescending, with short sentences and heavy reliance on quotation and exclamation marks.

Example: Final paragraph on TREES

"Some give us drugs. Turpentine comes from pine trees. Maple sugar comes from maple trees. Most paper is made from wood pulp. Trees keep soil from washing away. They give homes to birds and to many other animals. They shade our streets and lawns."

As an example of confusing presentation of information, the article on transistors says, "Today transistors have taken the place of vacuum tubes in many radios." The two very brief paragraphs that follow tell what metal is used to make them, how small they are, how little heat they give off, and how long they last . . . As to their use, no information is given other than the first sentence, and there is no entry on vacuum tubes. Either the inquiry into transistors is too difficult for third to sixth graders and the entry should be omitted, or it should be given much more informative coverage.

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Fair Warning

The Executive Board of the Maryland Library Association has decided that in odd numbered years the summer issue of *Maryland Libraries* will be a directory issue.

Copy for the summer 1961 issue will go to press around June 1.

Members of the Maryland Library Association and of the Association of School Librarians of Maryland whose 1961 dues are paid will be included.

Names of people whose 1961 dues are not paid by May 15 will not be included in the directory.

Inquiries regarding status of membership can be made to Miss Rebecca Weant, Enoch Pratt Free Library, 400 Cathedral Street, Baltimore 1, for Maryland Library Association and to Miss Eleanor Brown, librarian, Towsontown Junior High School, 938 North York Road, Towson 4, for the Association of School Librarians of Maryland.

MARYLAND STATE DOCUMENTS

November 1960 — January 1961

Edited by Fred W. Lane
 Enoch Pratt Free Library
 with the assistance of

Morris W. Radoff, Hall of Records, Annapolis

Commission on the AGING.

Aging with confidence. Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, conference on aging. . . College Park. . . Sept. 7-8, 1960.

Proceedings on aging in Maryland. Reporting on Governor's conference on aging. . . College Park, Sept. 7-8, 1960. Proc. no. 5.

First annual report to the Governor and General Assembly of Maryland, 1960.

Recommendations of the State of Maryland for consideration of the White House Conference on aging, Jan. 9-12, 1961.

What they said about the work of the Maryland state commission on the aging during 1960.

Maryland AGRICULTURAL Society.

Report of the . . . Society, Maryland Farm Bureau, inc., and affiliated organizations. v. 44, 1959. 120p.

State APPLE Commission.

Annual statement to all Maryland growers, Dec. 1, 1960.

AVIATION Commission.

Annual report. . . Jl. 1, 1959 to Je. 30, 1960.

Department of BUDGET and PROCUREMENT.

Personnel detail of Maryland state budget for the fiscal year ending Je. 30, 1962 . . . Jan. 1961.

CIVIL DEFENSE Agency.

Annual report, calendar year 1959.

Staff directory, Jan. 1961.

Maryland CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

Maryland civil war centennial, 1861-65; 1961-65.

List of subjects upon which local historical societies can concentrate their research.

COMPTROLLER of the Treasury.

Annual report . . . year ended Je. 30, 1960.

Department of CORRECTION.

Third-third report, 1958-59.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Advance reports of Maryland reports. v. 223, no. 1, Aug. 1960. Charlottesville, Va. 60 p.

Maryland reports, v. 222. Cases adjudged in the court. . . at Sept. term, 1959.

Administrative Office of the COURTS.

Fifth annual report, 1959-60.

Department of ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Maryland calendar of events, Jan.-Mar., 1961.

Maryland tourist and travel newsclapes, v. I, no. 1, 1960.

Story of Maryland's state song. 1961.

Your tour of the Maryland State House. 1961.

Department of EDUCATION.

Directory of school officials in Maryland, 1960-61.

Discussion guide: Maryland state conference on education, . . . Baltimore, Nov. 11-12, 1960.

Maryland state scholarship programs. Aug., 1960.

Minutes of Maryland State Board of Education and Board of Trustees of the state teachers colleges:

Corrected Minutes special session, May 4, 1960;

_____ Je. 22 and 27, 1960.

_____ Jl. 18, 1960.

_____ Oct. 11, 1960.

_____ Oct. 26, 1960.

Maryland standards for non-public schools and kindergartens, adopted Aug. 31, 1960.

Ninety-third annual report. 1960.

Program: Maryland state conference on education, Baltimore, Nov. 11-12, 1960.

Standards of sanitation applying to Maryland school lunchrooms. *Maryland School Bulletin*, v. XXXVII, no. 1, Oct. 1960.

Public Education In Maryland. v. IX, no. 1, Oct. 1960.

_____. Division of Certification and Accreditations.

Maryland standards for non-public schools offering instruction in:

Art, barbering, beauty culture, business, dance, drafting, electronics, flight, music, practical nursing, general standards. Adopted by the State Board of Education on Aug. 31, 1960. Issued separately.

_____. Division of Library Extension.

23 *County libraries in 1960—Our goal*, by Helen M. Clark. Reprinted from *Maryland Parent Teacher*, Nov. 1959.

Laws of Maryland relating to public libraries. Reprinted from *Public school laws of Maryland*, *Maryland School Bulletin*, v. XXXIV, no. 1, Jan. 1955.

Bookmobile; A library on wheels. Balto., 1952.

Maryland libraries, 1958-1959; Annual report of the Division of Library Extension. 1959. Mimeo.

State FAIR Board.

Annual report, 1960.

FISCAL RESEARCH Bureau.

Report on the Maryland State Department of Public Welfare. Special studies no. 3 of the State Fiscal Research Bureau. 1951.

Local government finances in Maryland; report. 11th, 1958-59. 133p.

Department of FORESTS and PARKS.

The Old Line Acorn, v. 15, no. 1, Je. 1960.

GAME and INLAND FISH.

42d *annual report of the Director* and 22d *annual report of the . . . Commission.*

Department of GEOLOGY, MINES and WATER RESOURCES.

Map of Wicomico county, showing topography and election districts, 1949.

Rev. 1950.

Locality index to Wicomico county, by Carroll F. Merriam.

GOVERNOR'S Committee to PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT of the HANDICAPPED.

It's good business to hire the handicapped. Dec. 1960.

Department of HEALTH. Division of Statistical Research and Records.

Final vital statistics tables. 1959. unpagd. annual.

HALL of RECORDS Commission.

Twenty-fifth annual report of the archivist of the . . . Commission, fiscal year ending Je. 30, 1960.

MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK and PLANNING Commission.

Master plan for the Cabin John watershed. . . adopted Je. 5, 1957. 16 p. illus.

Department of MENTAL HYGIENE.

Another step ahead. 30 p., illus. 1960.

State Board of MOTION PICTURE Censors.

Forty-fourth annual report, 1959-60.

Department of MOTOR VEHICLES

Forty-fourth annual report, fiscal year ending Je. 30, 1960.

Board of NATURAL RESOURCES.

Potomac river compact of 1958: Laws of Maryland, 1959, ch. 269; Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, 1959 extra session, ch. 5, 28. mimeo.

Commissioner of PERSONNEL.

Maryland merit system law as enacted. . .1920, amended through 1960. Annotated Code of Maryland, art. 64-A.

Department of PLANNING.

Newsletter, v. XIV, no. 1, Jan. 1961.

List of publications and special reports. Oct. 1960.

Local planning: Policies and procedures. Pub. no. 112, Dec. 1960.

State of Maryland, capital improvements authorized . . . through 1960. Pub. no. 110.

State POLICE.

Highway safety bulletin, v. X, no. 1, Nov. 1960.

Department of POST MORTEM Examiners.

Twenty-first annual report, 1959.

Department of PUBLIC WELFARE.

Monthly financial and statistical reports, Oct. through Dec.

Department of RESEARCH and EDUCATION.

Index to Maryland Tidewater News, v. 14, no. 1 thru v. 15, no. 3, 1958-59. . . compiled by Frank J. Schwartz. (Publication concluded).

State ROADS Commission.

Bridge and Tunnel revenue bonds, financial repts., Sept. thru Nov., 1960.

Maryland official highway map, 1961.

Official statement. . \$1,684,000. . .construction bonds, 7th ser. . . bids to be received Jl. 27, 1960.

ROSEWOOD Training School.

Report. . .made by the Central Inspection Board of the American Psychiatric Association, Dec. 1958.

SECRETARY of STATE.

Roster of members of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1961.

TAX COURT.

Rules of procedure. 1960. 5 p.

UNIVERSITY.

Combined catalog, 1960-61. v. 1, College Park; v. 2, Baltimore.

_____. *Agricultural Experiment Station.*

Advancing agriculture through research: 72d annual rept., 1958-59. Bul. A-109, Je. 1960.

_____. *Bureau of Business and Economic Research.*

Studies in business and economics.

Employment and earnings in Maryland fisheries. V. XIV, no. 3, 1960.

_____. *Bureau of Governmental Research.*

The decision process, by Harold D. Lasswell. 1956.

Collecting and treating community wastes, by Walter V. Hohenstein. 1960.

_____. *College of Education.*

Maryland foreign language newsletter. v. 1, no. 1, Nov. 1960.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION Commission.

Forty-fifth annual report, calendar year 1959. 44 p.

HOW TO MAKE LIBRARIANS WHERE THERE ARE NONE

By DR. JOHN F. HARVEY, *Director of Libraries*
Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.

Many library directors ask me where to find librarians to fill their vacancies. One of my answers is that potential librarians are probably already working on their staffs. In this short article, I will outline some of the steps which should be taken to provide librarians where now there are none.

Each undergraduate college should have a pre-librarianship advisor. This person should seek out college students who show some interest in books or librarianship as a career, attempt to maintain and increase their interest and to persuade them to attend library school. This is the library's recruiting officer, and he should have public programs, coke sessions, and private conversations with students to encourage their interest in the profession.

Every library student assistant and clerk should be interviewed by the pre-librarianship advisor to determine whether or not he is interested in librarianship as a career. If he is, information should be given on undergraduate curricula providing appropriate backgrounds for the various kinds of librarianship and on library school admission requirements.

Good student assistants and clerks in all types of libraries—public, special, college, and school—are all prospective librarians, so we should treat them well. All types of libraries should pay their student assistants and clerks well and meet the competition of the area labor market. A way of holding their interest is to give regular pay raises when they are successful on the job. A student assistant or clerk, after two years on the job, is considerably more valuable than he was during his first year, and his pay should reflect this. Special raises for supervisory responsibilities should be given also.

Student assistants and clerks should be given a variety of tasks and moved from department to department. The position as merely a way of making money should be minimized and an attempt made to show students the variety of responsibilities in librarianship. They should be given some responsibility wherever possible and should be given jobs for which only they have responsibility.

Vacancies on the clerical or student assistant staff should be filled with persons having good scholastic backgrounds who would be acceptable in library schools. Every library should recruit widely for its vacancies, set up waiting lists, and hire the best qualified persons. It should be an honor to work in the library and only the best clerks and students should qualify.

More full-time library trainee positions should be established in public, college, and special libraries for college graduates, positions allowing part-time library school attendance while holding a full time job. A trainee's work schedule should be organized around his library school class schedule, and work and schooling closely coordinated. Those positions should pay \$3,000 to \$4,800 a year, and should be classed as high grade sub-professional positions. Some libraries call these employees interns—others call them cadet librarians. A serious attempt should be made to advertise these positions and attract well-qualified persons to them. After library school the trainee should be required to continue working for the library.

It will often be desirable to set up "cooperative" programs for students who need only a partial income for support. The cooperative program allows the student to alternate semesters in a full-time library position with semesters in library school. By earning a full-time income during alternate semesters, the student can go through library school in two years and earn a half time income at the same time. Customarily two students work as a pair in a public, college, special or school library cooperative program, one on the job while the other is at the school.

Maryland Library Association Committees and Committee Chairmen 1960-61

<i>Awards and Citations</i>	Josephine P. Etchison, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick
<i>Constitution and By-Laws</i>	John Zimmerman, State Teachers College, Frostburg
<i>Editorial</i>	Mae Graham, State Department of Educa- tion, Baltimore
<i>Exhibits</i>	Murray L. Andrews, Montgomery County Board of Education, Rockville
<i>Exhibits Sub-committee</i>	H. T. Walker, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore
<i>Federal Relations</i>	Elizabeth Hage, Prince George's County Memorial Library, Bladensburg
<i>Finance</i>	Nettie B. Taylor, State Department of Edu- cation, Baltimore.
<i>Intellectual Freedom</i>	Eve Davis, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Balti- more
<i>Legislative and Planning</i>	P. D. Brown, La Plata, Maryland
<i>Membership</i>	Helen F. Charles, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore
<i>National Library Week</i>	Mrs. Elizabeth Abolin, Prince George's County Memorial Library, Bladensburg
<i>Nominations and Elections</i>	Esther King, Annapolis and Anne Arundel County Library, Annapolis
<i>Program</i>	Evelyn Levy, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore
<i>Publicity</i>	Miss Howard Hubbard, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore
<i>Recruiting</i>	Harold Hanson, Southern High School, Baltimore
<i>Scholarship</i>	George B. Moreland, Montgomery County Department of Public Libraries, Gaithersburg
<i>Representative to Maryland Council on Education</i>	Richard D. Minnich, Baltimore County Li- brary, Towson

Maryland Library Association Annual Meeting

Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland

April 28 and 29, 1961

Theme—KNOWLEDGE FOR SURVIVAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 28

9:30 a.m. REGISTRATION—Twelfth Floor.

10:30 a.m. GENERAL SESSION—Ball Room

PresidingMiss Nettie B. Taylor, President
Maryland Library Association

Official Welcome

KNOWLEDGE FOR SURVIVAL.....Dr. Ira Reid

Chairman of the Department of Sociology, Haverford College

Mrs. Allen L. Dewey, Trustee, Carroll County Library, will introduce
Dr. Reid.

Panel Miss Mae Graham
Division of Library Extension
Miss Elizabeth Hage
Prince George's County Memorial Library
Miss Sarah D. Jones
Goucher College Library
Dr. Frank L. Schick
Library Services Branch, U. S. Office of Education
Mr. Kenneth Duchac, Moderator
Division of Library Extension

12:30 p.m. LUNCHEON—Ball Room

PresidingMiss Evelyn Levy, Chairman
Program Committee

READING FOR AN AGE OF CHANGE: Review of a new ALA Adult
Services Division Project

Mrs. Marion Hawes, Editor

3:00 p.m. BUSINESS MEETING—Ball Room

PresidingMiss Nettie B. Taylor, President

6:00 p.m. EXHIBITORS' RECEPTION—Jubilee Room

7:15 p.m. DINNER—GENERAL SESSION—Jubilee Room

Presiding.....Mr. Frank Jones, Vice-President and
President Elect, Maryland Library Association

PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF SCIENCE

Dr. H. Bentley Glass

Professor of Biology

Johns Hopkins University

Mrs. R. Neville Arrington, Trustee, Howard County Library,
will introduce Dr. Glass

SATURDAY, APRIL 29

9:00 a.m. REGISTRATION—Twelfth Floor

10:00 a.m. DIVISION MEETINGS

CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS SERVICES DIVISIONS—Red RoomMiss Linda Fishman, Chairman

WORDS ON WINGS Mrs. Helen Plotz, compiler of *Imagination's Other Place* and *Untune the Sky*

Panel Mrs. Frances Parrish and Miss Sandra Covitch
Featherbed Lane Elementary School
Mr. Harold Hanson
Southern High School
Mrs. Marjorie Muir
Greenbelt Public Library

Auction of Aaron Sopher's original drawings for the Division's new poetry booklist.

TRUSTEES' DIVISION—Homewood Room

Mr. Ralph Remley, Chairman

GOALS FOR TOMORROW.....Mr. Ralph Remley, *Montgomery County* and
Mrs. Earl Hicks, *Calvert County*

ADULT SERVICES AND COLLEGES AND RESEARCH DIVISIONS—Blue RoomMiss Violet Myer, Chairman

BOOKS AND THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF LEISURE; AN OPEN END
CONVERSATION.....Mrs. Elizabeth Abolin, *Prince George's County Memorial Library*

Mr. Edwin Castagna
Enoch Pratt Free Library
Mr. Percy W. Filby
Peabody Institute Library
Mr. Thomas K. Simpson
St. John's College
Mr. Vernon Tate
U. S. Naval Academy Library
Mrs. Marion Hawes, Moderator

12:30 p.m. LUNCHEON—GENERAL SESSION—Ball Room

Presiding.....Mrs. Margaret Rohrer, Vice-President and
President Elect, Association of School
Librarians of Maryland

USIA CULTURAL ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS

Miss Theresa C. Mravintz, Mr. Wayne W. Taylor, Mr. Paul A. Miller, Mr. Angelo Eagon and Mr. Edward Turner of the *U. S. Information Agency*. The panel will be introduced by Mrs. John C. Merrill, Trustee, *Montgomery County Library*.

TRUSTEES' CITATION

The latest in books and library materials will be on display in the Exhibition Area in the Assembly Room, twelfth floor.

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APRIL 28 & 29, 1961

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A conference registration fee of 50¢ for each person will be payable at the Conference Registration Desk.

Detach registration and return by April 24, 1961 to Miss Isobel Lynch, Enoch Pratt Free Library, 400 Cathedral Street, Baltimore 1, Maryland.

Please make the following reservation:

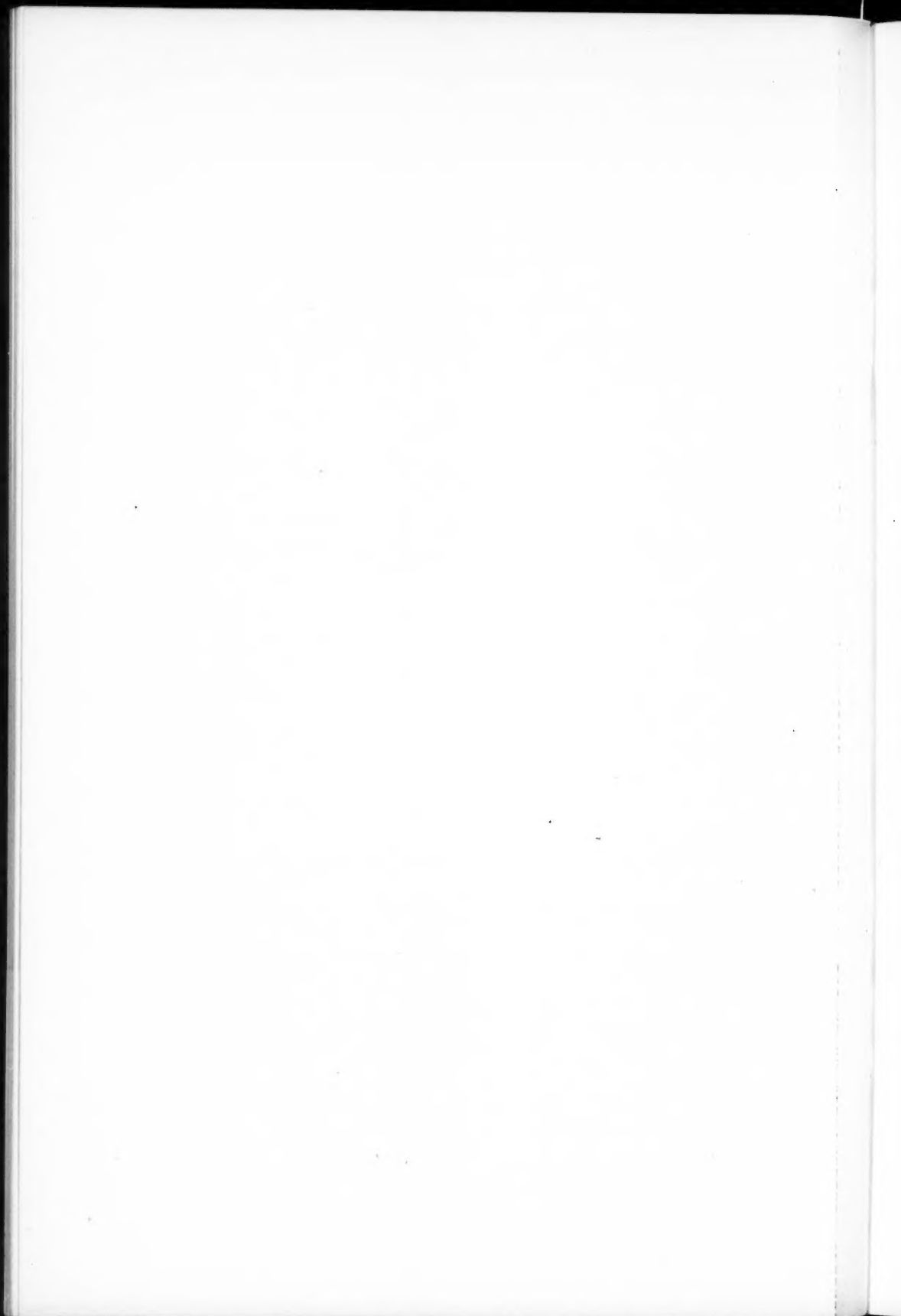
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